

रजिस्टर्ड नं० एस० एम० 14.



राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश

(असाधारण)

हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्यशासन द्वारा प्रकाशित

शिमला, शुक्रवार, 4 जून, 1976/14 ज्येष्ठ, 1898

GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

LAW DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla-171002, the 2nd June, 1976

No. LLR-D(6)5/75.—The Himachal Pradesh Courts Bill, 1975 (Bill No. 14 of 1975) after having received the assent of the Governor, Himachal Pradesh, on the 26th May, 1976, under Article 200 of the

Constitution of India, is hereby published in the Rajpatra, Himachal Pradesh, as Act No. 23 of 1976.

M. C. PADAM,
Under Secretary (Judicial).

THE HIMACHAL PRADESH COURTS ACT, 1976

AN

ACT

to enact a law relating to Courts in Himachal Pradesh.

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

PART I

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be called the Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976.

Short title,
extent and
commencement.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of Himachal Pradesh.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions

(a) "civil district" or "district" means the local limits of the jurisdiction of a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction;

(b) "District Judge" shall include an Additional District Judge;

(c) "Government" or "State Government" means the Government of Himachal Pradesh;

(d) "High Court" means the High Court of Himachal Pradesh;

(e) "Official Gazette" means the Rajpatra, Himachal Pradesh; and

(f) "Small Cause" means a suit of the nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.

9 of 1887

PART II

CHAPTER I

THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL COURTS

9 of 1887

3. Besides the Courts of Small Causes established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be the following classes of Subordinate Civil Courts in Himachal Pradesh:—

Classes of
Courts.

- (1) the Court of the District Judge; and
- (2) the Court of the Subordinate Judge.

4. (1) For the purpose of this Act, the State Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, divide the Himachal Pradesh into civil districts and may alter the limits or the number of these districts and may determine the headquarters of each such district, for the purpose of locating the administrative offices of the District Judge.

Civil
Districts.

(2) The civil districts existing in the State at the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been formed under this Act.

District Judges.

5. The State Government shall, after consultation with the High Court, appoint as many persons as it thinks necessary to be District Judges, and the High Court shall post one such person to each district as District Judge of that district:

Provided that the same person may, if the High Court thinks fit, be appointed to be the District Judge of two or more districts.

Additional District Judge.

6. (1) When the business pending before the Court of any District Judge requires the aid of an Additional Judge or Judges for its speedy disposal, the State Government may, after consultation with the High Court, appoint such Additional District Judges as may be necessary.

(2) An Additional District Judge so appointed shall discharge any of the functions of a District Judge which the High Court or the District Judge may assign to him and in the discharge of his functions he shall exercise the same powers as the District Judge.

Assignment of functions of District Judge to Additional District Judge.

7. The High Court or the District Judge may assign to an Additional District Judge any of the functions of the District Judge including the functions of receiving and registering cases and appeals, which, but for such assignment of functions could be instituted in the Court of District Judge and in the discharge of those functions the Additional District Judge shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Act, exercise the same power as the District Judge.

Subordinate Judge.

8. The State Government may, from time to time, after consultation with the High Court, fix the number of Subordinate Judges to be appointed.

District Court to be principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

9. The Court of the District Judge shall be deemed to be the District Court or principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the district.

Original jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

10. Save as otherwise provided by any other law for the time being in force, the Court of the District Judge shall have jurisdiction in all original civil suits, the value of which does not exceed fifty thousand rupees.

Original limits of subordinate Judges.

11. Subject to the limit specified in section 10, the jurisdiction to be exercised in original civil suit as regards the value by any person appointed to be a Subordinate Judge shall be determined by the High Court either by including him in a class or otherwise as it thinks fit.

Local limits of jurisdiction.

12. (1) The local limits of the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge shall be such as the High Court may define.

(2) When the High Court posts a Subordinate Judge to a district, the local limits of the district shall, in the absence of any direction to the contrary, be deemed to be the local limits of his jurisdiction,

9 of 1887

13. The High Court may, by notification in the Official Gazette, confer, within such local limits as it thinks fit, upon any Subordinate Judge, the Jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, for the trial of suits, cognizable by such Court, upto such value not exceeding two thousand rupees as it thinks fit, and may withdraw any jurisdiction so conferred.

Power to invest Sub-ordinate Judge with Small Cause Court jurisdiction.

14. (1) The High Court may, by general or special order and subject to the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, authorise any Subordinate Judge to take cognizance of, and any District Judge to transfer to such a Subordinate Judge under his control, any proceedings or any class of proceedings, specified in such order under:—

Exercise by Subordinate Judges of jurisdiction of District Court in certain proceedings.

39 of 1925

(a) the Indian Succession Act, 1925,

8 of 1890

(b) the Guardian and Wards Act, 1890, and

5 of 1920

(c) the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920.

(2) The District Judge may withdraw any such proceedings taken cognizance of by, or transferred to, as Subordinate Judge and may either himself dispose of them or transfer them to any other Court under his control competent to dispose of the same.

(3) Proceedings taken cognizance of by, or transferred to, a Subordinate Judge, as the case may be, under this section shall be disposed of by him, subject to the rules applicable to like proceedings in the Court of the District Judge.

15. (1) The High Court may fix the place or places at which any Court under this Act is to be held.

Place of sitting of Court.

(2) The place or places so fixed may be beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court.

(3) Except as may be otherwise provided by any order under this section, a Court under this Act may be held at any place within the local limits of its jurisdiction.

16. Subject to the general superintendence and control of the High Court, the District Judge shall have control over all the Civil Courts under this Act within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Control of Courts.

5 of 1908

17. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, every District Judge may by written order direct that any civil business cognizable by his Court and the Courts under his control shall be distributed among such Courts in such manner as he thinks fit:

Power to distribute business.

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any Court to exercise any powers or deal with any business beyond the limits of its jurisdiction.

18. The ministerial officers of the District Court other than Superintendent of the Court shall be appointed by the District Judge. The Superintendent of the District Court shall be appointed by the High Court.

Ministerial officers of Courts.

(2) The Ministerial officers of Civil Courts, under the control of the District Judge, shall be appointed by the District Judge.

(3) Every appointment under this section shall be subject to such rules as the High Court with the prior approval of the Government may make in this behalf.

(4) Any order passed by a District Judge under this section shall be liable to be reversed or modified by the High Court.

Delegation
of District
Judge's
powers.

19. A District Judge may, with the previous sanction of the High Court, delegate to any Subordinate Judge in the district the power conferred on him by section 18(2) of this Act to be exercised by the Subordinate Judge in any specified portion of the district, subject to the control of the District Court.

CHAPTER II

APPELLATE AND REVISIONAL JURISDICTION IN CIVIL CASES

Appeals
from District
Judges or
Additional
District
Judges.

20. (1) Save as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, an appeal from a decree or order of a District Judge or Additional District Judge exercising original jurisdiction shall lie to the High Court.

(2) An appeal shall not lie to the High Court from a decree or order of an Additional District Judge in any case, in which, if the decree or order had been made by the District Judge, an appeal would not lie to that Court.

Appeals
from Sub-
ordinate
Judges.

21. (1) Save as aforesaid, an appeal from decree or order of a subordinate Judge shall lie—

(a) to the District Judge where the value of the original suit in which the decree or order was made did not exceed ten thousand rupees; and

(b) to the High Court in any other case.

(2) Where the function of receiving appeals which lie to the District Judge under sub-section (1) has been assigned to an Additional District Judge, the appeals may be preferred to the Additional District Judge.

(3) The High Court may by notification direct that appeals lying to the District Court from all or any of the decrees or orders passed in an original suit by any Subordinate Judge shall be preferred to such other Subordinate Judge as may be mentioned in the notification and the appeals shall thereupon be preferred accordingly and the Court of such other Subordinate Judge shall be deemed to be a District Court for the purposes of all appeals so preferred.

Power to
transfer to
a Subordi-
nate Judge
appeals
from other
Subordinate
Judges.

22. (1) A District Judge may transfer any appeal pending before him from the decrees or orders of Subordinate Judges to any other Subordinate Judge under his administrative control competent to dispose of the same.

(2) The District Judge may withdraw any appeal so transferred, and either hear and dispose of it himself or transfer it to a Court under his administrative control competent to dispose of the same.

(3) Appeals transferred under this section shall be disposed of subject to the rules applicable to lie appeals when disposed of by the District Judge.

(4) The powers conferred by this section shall be exercised subject to such general or special orders as may from time to time be issued in this behalf by the High Court.

CHAPTER III

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

23. Except as otherwise provided by this Part, any power that may be conferred by the High Court on any person under this Part may be conferred on such person either by name or by virtue of office.

Mode of conferring powers.

24. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government who has been invested with any power under this Part throughout any local area is transferred or posted at any subsequent time to an equal or higher office of the same nature within a like local area, he shall, unless the High Court otherwise directs, or has otherwise directed, exercise the same powers in the local area to which he is so transferred or posted.

Continuance of powers of officers.

25. The High Court may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act any other enactment for the time being in force:—

Provisions regarding petition writers.

- (a) declaring what persons shall be permitted to act as petition writers in the Courts subordinate thereto;
- (b) regulating the issue of licences to such persons, the conduct of business by them, and the scale of fees to be charged by them; and
- (c) determining the authority by which breaches of such rules shall be investigated and the penalties which may be imposed.

26. (1) The High Court shall prepare a list of days to be observed in each year as holidays in Civil Courts subordinate thereto.

Control of list of holidays.

(2) Every such list shall be published in the Official Gazette.

27. Every Court constituted under this Act shall use a seal of such form and design as are or may be prescribed by the High Court.

Seal

28. In the event of absence of the District Judge or in the event of a vacancy in that office for whatever reason, the Additional District Judge or if there are more than one Additional District Judges present, the first in rank among them and in case there be no Additional District Judge present, the first in rank among the Subordinate Judges present, shall, in addition to his own duties, discharge the functions of the District Judge with respect to the filing of the suits and appeals, receiving pleadings, miscellaneous applications and the like, as also with respect to the distribution thereof.

Temporary vacancies of office of District Judge.

29. (1) The High Court may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act and any other law for the time being in force for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

Power to make rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters:—

- (a) for the supervision of all Courts subordinate to the High Court and their visitation and inspection;
- (b) for the translation of any paper in the High Court and the preparation of paper books for the hearing of appeals and the copying or printing of any such papers of translations and the recovery from the persons at whose instance or on whose behalf papers are filed, of the expenses thereby incurred;
- (c) the fees to be charged for processes issued by the Civil Courts, or by any officer of any such Court, and the fee payable in any suit or proceeding in any such Court by any party to such suit or proceeding in respect of the fees of the pleader of any other party to such suit or proceedings;
- (d) the manner in which the proceedings of Civil Court shall be kept and recorded, the manner in which paper books for the hearing of appeals shall be prepared and the granting of copies;
- (e) all matters relating to officers of Court.

Repeal and savings.

30. (1) The Punjab Courts Act, 1918 as in force in the areas added to Himachal Pradesh under section 5 of the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966 and the Himachal Pradesh (Courts) Order, 1948 as in force in the areas comprised in Himachal Pradesh immediately before 1st November, 1966 are hereby repealed:

6 of 1918

31 of 1966

- (a) Provided that anything done or any action taken, courts constituted, notifications issued, rules made, powers conferred, delegations and appointments made under the said Act or the said Order shall be deemed to have been done, taken, constituted, issued and conferred under the corresponding provision of this Act;
- (b) Provided further that in every enactment now in force and in every appointment order, order, rule, bye-law, notification or form made or issued thereunder, all references to the said Act, or the said Order shall be construed as referring to this Act.

(2) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that all suits, appeals, revisions, applications, reviews, executions and other proceedings whatsoever pending in any of the Courts established under the Act, or the order repealed under sub-section (1) shall be continued and concluded in the same Court as if the said Court had been duly established under his Act.